# The Southern PATRIOT

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## *Jim Crow Given Judicial Succor*

A three-judge federal court last month gave its unanimous blessings to Virginia's Jim Crow public school system.

Ruling on the Price Edward County suit filed by Negro parents, the panel found "no hurt or harm to either race" in segregation statutes setting up "separate but equal" schools.

But the justices admitted that the separate Negro schools were "not substantially equal" to those offered whites and ordered the county's school authorities to remedy this situation "with all reasonable diligency and dispatch."

As an interesting contrast with the federal court's decision in Richmond, an eminent psychiatrist speaking there before members of the Virginia Mental Hygiene Society denounced racial segregation as "social neurosis."

Dr. David C. Wilson, director of the psychiatric division of the University of Virginia hospital, asserted:

"A certain amount of race prejudice can be considered normal, but when it develops to such a degree as is manifested toward the colored people in the United States, it interferes with interpersonal relations and so becomes a neurosis of everyday living."

Dr. Wilson indicated that the Mental Hygiene Society could do for segregation what Alcoholics Anonymous is doing to treat the neurosis of alcoholism.

"The treatment of this disorder can be attempted by individuals, but group therapy would be much more effective," he explained.

—Times-Dispatch, Richmond

CONTEST WINNERS TOUR CAPITOL — High School students of Arlington, Va., who won a quiz contest sponsored by League of Women Voters, visit Governor Battle.

Left to right: Linda Kennison, Emmett Dye, Marguerite Smith, the Governor, Tim Fine, Betsy Welbon, Norman Ward, George Marshall.

## Heroic Mother Makes Painful Pilgrimage

Excruciatingly burned in the vain, heroic attempt to rescue her children from their blazing home, a North Carolina mother had to journey more than 65 miles—spending five hours in an ambulance—before finding a hospital that would grant her a bed.

Eighty-five per cent of Mrs. Nonie Clark's body was covered with first degree burns and she was suffering from extreme shock.

But she was a Negro and Jim Crow decreed for her a long odyssey of agony.

From Farrington, where the tragic fire occurred, a friend drove her to a clinic in Pittsboro. There she was given morphine and sent by ambulance to Duke University Hospital in Durham.

But the 31 beds for Negro patients were filled at that church-supported institution. Mrs. Clark—just like the fatally-injured college student, Matthew Avery, whose bloody body was brought to Duke a year before—was shunted away. No one, apparently, considered the possibility of letting this pain-wracked human being sully the white sheets of the white ward.

Her next stop was Lincoln Hospital, a Negro institution. Here her burns were bandaged. But, according to Lincoln officials, there was literally not an empty bed in the hospital and she was sent on to Raleigh.

There, at last, at St. Agnes Hospital, Mrs. Clark's pilgrimage of pain ended.

Commented St. Agnes' administrator, W. Gordon Poole: "In no instance do we refuse emergency cases. We feel it is better to place beds in the hall than send a patient from the hospital who is in need of immediate care."

Happily, Mrs. Clark is recovering. But the fire destroyed all her personal possessions; she had no insurance; and medical and nursing expenses continue to mount. Donations by church groups and clubs have defrayed some of these costs, but contributions are still being welcomed.

## TRENDS

When a group of teen-age "pranksters" lit a fiery cross on the lawn of a Negro candidate for county commissioner in Charlotte, N. C., the Charlotte Observer had this editorial comment:

"The motive could have been . . . a childish joke, empty of rancor. It is no less nauseous.

"Lem Long, Jr., (the candidate) seems unimpressed. 'I'm not afraid,' he told investigating officers. 'I'm going to run anyway.'

"That offers as good an answer as any to the hooded Klansmen, their unattached sympathizers, the pranksters who ape their tactics, and the people who suffer their presence."

* * *

*Governor Fuller Warren of Florida set a precedent with his appointment of a Negro member to the Dade County Social Welfare Board in Miami.*

*The appointee is Rev. John Edwin Culmer, who is rounding out his twenty-third year as rector of St. Agnes Episcopal Church.*

* * *

It was quite a basketball game last month when Catholic University of Washington, D. C., played Methodist-endowed Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, Va.

The former team, with a Jewish coach, had two Negroes on its starting lineup. And the R-M mentor, himself a Catholic, had this comment to make: "It's a shame the whole world can't be run this way."

# State-by-State Results of Hospital Poll

*In the last issue of the Patriot we reported the results of a poll of hospital administrators in Southern states on the subject of racial policies in their institutions. A total of 2,414 ballots were mailed and 711 useable replies were received. We continue the report this month with detailed state-by-state findings and selected comments by administrators.*

TABLE I

*Number and percent of hospitals in 18 southern and border states admitting Negroes as patients and physicians, by states.*

| State | Number of Ballots Mailed | Replies | Admit Negroes as Patients: Yes No. | Yes Pct. | No No. | No Pct. | Admit Negroes as Physicians: Yes No. | Yes Pct. | No No. | No Pct. | No Requests and Blank No. | Blank Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 113 | 36 | 34 | 94% | 2 | 6% | 10 | 28% | 23 | 64% | 3 | 8% |
| Arkansas | 73 | 19 | 16 | 84 | 3 | 16 | 8 | 42 | 7 | 37 | 4 | 21 |
| Delaware | 16 | 8 | 7 | 88 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 50 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 25 |
| D. C. | 26 | 4 | 4 | 100 | .. | .. | 4 | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Florida | 146 | 53 | 41 | 77 | 11 | 21 | 28 | 53 | 21 | 40 | 4 | 7 |
| Georgia | 139 | 36 | 29 | 81 | 7 | 19 | 9 | 25 | 24 | 67 | 3 | 8 |
| Kentucky | 118 | 45 | 34 | 76 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 31 | 20 | 44 |
| Louisiana | 116 | 28 | 24 | 86 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 7 | 21 | 75 | 5 | 18 |
| Maryland | 88 | 24 | 16 | 67 | 7 | 29 | 7 | 30 | 14 | 57 | 3 | 13 |
| Mississippi | 98 | 25 | 22 | 88 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 28 | 16 | 64 | 2 | 8 |
| Missouri | 161 | 38 | 27 | 71 | 11 | 24 | 7 | 18 | 24 | 64 | 7 | 18 |
| New Mexico | 51 | 27 | 26 | 96 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 37 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 55 |
| North Carolina | 179 | 41 | 33 | 80 | 8 | 20 | 21 | 51 | 14 | 34 | 6 | 15 |
| Oklahoma | 127 | 42 | 35 | 83 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 29 | 19 | 45 | 11 | 26 |
| South Carolina | 73 | 21 | 20 | 95 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 48 | 7 | 33 | 4 | 19 |
| Tennessee | 137 | 41 | 31 | 76 | 8 | 20 | 12 | 29 | 24 | 56 | 6 | 15 |
| Texas | 537 | 147 | 123 | 84 | 21 | 16 | 33 | 22 | 68 | 46 | 46 | 32 |
| Virginia | 130 | 41 | 34 | 83 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 32 | 23 | 58 | 4 | 10 |
| West Virginia | 86 | 35 | 28 | 80 | 7 | 20 | 13 | 37 | 17 | 49 | 5 | 14 |

**Alabama**

"We are noticing a continuing and progressive trend toward giving equal recognition to Negro and white people . . . and as administrator of the hospital I want it to continue so."

"It is my opinion that segregation is desired by both colored and white races. The Communist Party naturally is making an effort to create friction among all groups."

**Arkansas**

"Hospital by-laws state that an M.D. has to be a member of the county medical society to become a member of the staff and Negroes are not eligible for membership . . . therefore, cannot be accepted on hospital staff."

**Delaware**

"As an individual I would prefer Plan A. However, as our community is definitely segregated, Plan B is the only possible one at this time."

**Washington, D. C.**

"Our community is not yet ready for complete integration, but I believe that it is coming. We have had a few complaints when we have had to place Negro and white persons in the same room, but so far we have been able to avoid any serious unpleasantness."

**Florida**

"While we as yet have no colored physician on the hospital staff, I am advocating their admission . . . and hope to be successful in this effort in the early future."

"There is no rule against admission of Negro physicians, however they must be members of the medical society. This has caused them to not yet be able to apply for membership."

**Georgia**

"In our size community (20,000) we feel that one hospital to service white and colored patients is the only economical and practical approach to patient care."

"Reputable colored physicians are placed on our active medical staff with the same rights and privileges as other physicians."

"We expect to open another wing for private Negro patients. . . This hospital will be directed and operated by an all-Negro staff, provided personnel is available—this includes Negro physicians."

**Kentucky**

"I am in favor of no segregation. From what I have seen I think the public as a whole will accept it, the hospitals are just afraid to start it."

"We planned in the new hospital to accept patients without regard to race or color. We had our plans drawn and ready to take bids in June, 1950, when suddenly the federal aid was withdrawn because of the Korean war and it has not been restored."

**Louisiana**

"There probably would be a laxity on the part of the best trained doctors to administer in a separate hospital for Negroes, therefore I would say that they should be in the same hospital with whites (separated) and receive the same consideration."

**Maryland**

"Here at our hospital we had our first request for admission of a Negro woman this year—a veteran awaiting a VA bed. We accepted on a trial basis, apprehensive of how the other patients would receive her. It worked out nicely. We would be willing to try it again."

"Negro patients are . . . for the most part assigned to small private rooms. . .

In rare instances we have placed them in the ward, but cubicle screening is kept drawn around them. . . We believe that the visitors, rather than the patients would be objectionable to other occupants of the ward; but in this area we find a high type of Negro."

**Mississippi**

"We have separate buildings for Negroes and whites. The one for Negroes is perhaps one of the finest in the whole world. We wanted to use Negro doctors but couldn't get them. Did not have the courtesy of a reply from the only Negro physician I wrote."

**Missouri**

"We are here to take care of sick folks. The color of their skin or eyes makes no difference to us, as long as they pay their bills—and we don't really pay too much attention to this."

**North Carolina**

"We all in the hospital business will have to admit that we have semi-segregation with some of our white patients as well as Negro."

**Oklahoma**

"———— has a city ordinance that no colored person will be allowed to spend the night in the city limits. . . As superintendent of this hospital I would refuse hospitalization to a Negro in an emergency regardless. This problem has never arisen."

## TABLE II

*Number and percent of southern hospital administrators favoring each of three alternatives relative to racial policies in hospitals in the south, by states.*

| State | Plan A Without Segregation No. | Pct. | Plan B With Segregation No. | Pct. | Plan C Separate Hospitals No. | Pct. | Other And Blank No. | Pct. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 3 | 8% | 30 | 86% | 2 | 6% | .. | .... | 36 |
| Arkansas | 3 | 15 | 13 | 70 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 5% | 19 |
| Delaware | 1 | 13 | 6 | 74 | 1 | 13 | .. | .. | 8 |
| D. C. | 3 | 75 | 1 | 25 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Florida | 6 | 11 | 34 | 64 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 8 | 53 |
| Georgia | 0 | .. | 27 | 75 | 6 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 36 |
| Kentucky | 12 | 26 | 23 | 51 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 13 | 45 |
| Louisiana | 0 | .. | 26 | 93 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. | 28 |
| Maryland | 8 | 33 | 13 | 55 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 24 |
| Mississippi | 0 | .. | 19 | 76 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 25 |
| Missouri | 14 | 37 | 14 | 37 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 21 | 38 |
| New Mexico | 16 | 59 | 5 | 19 | .. | .. | 6 | 22 | 27 |
| N. Carolina | 4 | 10 | 24 | 58 | 12 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 41 |
| Oklahoma | 9 | 21 | 26 | 62 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 42 |
| S. Carolina | 1 | 5 | 13 | 62 | 4 | 19 | 3 | 14 | 21 |
| Tennessee | 6 | 15 | 25 | 61 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 41 |
| Texas | 23 | 15 | 98 | 67 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 147 |
| Virginia | 5 | 12 | 26 | 63 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 41 |
| W. Virginia | 11 | 32 | 16 | 46 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 35 |

**Tennessee**

"Segregating the Negro and white patients is done as well as it can be under conditions present (this hospital is constructed differently from the usual) because both races prefer it this way."

"Our system works extremely well. Negroes with about 15 per cent of the population have available about 28 per cent of the bed capacity."

**Virginia**

"Better have separate hospitals. May be able to stop segregation in the South in 10 years, but not now."

## TABLE III

*Number of hospitals and beds, in southern and border states available on a segregated, quota basis and on a basis of need, by state and race, and percent of total beds available to Negroes by states.*

| STATE | TOTAL REPORTED Hosp. | Beds | BEDS AVAILABLE ON A SEGREGATED QUOTA BASIS Negro Hosp. | Beds | White Hosp. | Beds | BEDS AVAILABLE ON A BASIS OF NEED Segregated (But No Bed Limit) Hosp. | Beds | Unsegregated Hosp. | Beds | Percent Of Beds Available To Negroes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 35 | 2,664 | 32 | 762 | 32 | 1,882 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 29% |
| Arkansas | 17 | 1,258 | 13 | 228 | 15 | 905 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 125 | 29% |
| Delaware | 7 | 2,635 | 7 | 587 | 6 | 2,048 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22% |
| D. C. | 2 | 607 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 482 | 83% |
| Florida | 52 | 11,070 | 38 | 3,214 | 45 | 7,459 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 397 | 33% |
| Georgia | 36 | 4,018 | 28 | 1,005 | 33 | 2,981 | 1 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 26% |
| Kentucky | 44 | 5,297 | 17 | 563 | 27 | 3,208 | 5 | 389 | 11 | 1,137 | 39% |
| Louisiana | 28 | 6,228 | 24 | 2,363 | 28 | 3,865 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38% |
| Maryland | 22 | 6,346 | 11 | 319 | 18 | 3,997 | 1 | 150 | 2 | 1,880 | 37% |
| Mississippi | 23 | 1,943 | 21 | 531 | 21 | 1,412 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27% |
| Missouri | 37 | 11,319 | 16 | 1,892 | 24 | 8,563 | 4 | 527 | 6 | 337 | 24% |
| New Mexico | 23 | 1,316 | 4 | 124 | 5 | 232 | 2 | 145 | 14 | 815 | 82% |
| North Carolina | 40 | 4,057 | 31 | 1,511 | 32 | 2,421 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 125 | 43% |
| Oklahoma | 37 | 2,512 | 23 | 268 | 29 | 1,882 | 3 | 218 | 4 | 144 | 25% |
| South Carolina | 22 | 7,931 | 19 | 3,365 | 19 | 4,550 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 43% |
| Tennessee | 40 | 7,296 | 25 | 2,042 | 33 | 4,690 | 2 | 460 | 2 | 104 | 36% |
| Texas | 144 | 13,410 | 93 | 2,563 | 112 | 9,799 | 16 | 576 | 11 | 472 | 27% |
| Virginia | 36 | 6,551 | 28 | 1,089 | 32 | 4,972 | 1 | 490 | 0 | 0 | 24% |
| West Virginia | 31 | 6,511 | 12 | 792 | 18 | 4,547 | 4 | 300 | 9 | 872 | 30% |
| Total No. | 676 | 102,969 | 443[1] | 23,238[1] | 531[2] | 69,518[2] | 40 | 3,303 | 68 | 6,910 | |
| Percent | | | 65.5% | 22.5% | 78.5% | 67.5% | 5.9% | 3.2% | 10.5% | 6.7% | 32.5% |

[1]Includes 37 hospitals with 5,692 beds for Negroes only.
[2]Includes 125 hospitals with 23,062 beds for whites only.